

United States Department of Agriculture

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

APRIL, 1922.

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a year. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

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CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

12 K. Kingan Provision Co., 1121 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 449. The College Inn Food Products Co., 125 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
 *688. John H. Bare, Rachel Street and Henshaw Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 787. Kuhlemann Co., 2961 Frederick Road, Baltimore, Md.
 *911. Cotton States Serum Co., Franklin & Jefferson Streets, Grenada, Miss.

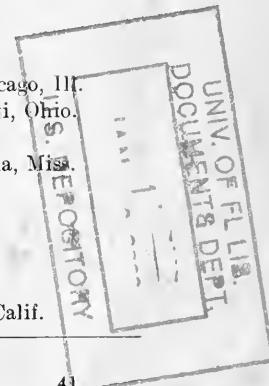
Meat Inspection Withdrawn.

*3 XX. Swift & Co. and Andalusia Packing Co., Andalusia, Ala.
 20 CC. Wilson & Co., Rockford, Ill.
 24. Mayer Meat Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
 31. R. J. Workman Co. and Goetjen and Workman, San Francisco, Calif.

*Conducts slaughtering.

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228. Oxo Limited (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
 230. Creelman & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 624. Baltimore Lard Compound Co., Baltimore, Md.
 *779. Sioux Valley Packing Co., Watertown, S. Dak.
 *880. United Meat Co., Portland, Oreg.

Change in Number of an Official Establishment.

419-C. (The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.) instead of 437.

Change in Names of Official Establishments.

3-AZ. Swift & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, instead of Swift & Co. and Western Packing Co.

*153. Swift & Co., Sioux City, Iowa, instead of Swift & Co. and R. Hurni Packing Co.
 *197. Anton Stolle & Sons, Richmond, Ind., instead of Anton Stolle & Sons' Packing House.

*208. Joseph Baum Packing Co., Kansas City, Kans., instead of Joseph Baum.

225. Strauss-Kohn Co., Chicago, Ill., instead of Dahmke Boneless Beef Co.

302. The American Cotton Oil Co. and The N. K. Fairbank Co.; mail, P. O. box 900, Gretna, La. (office, 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.), instead of The N. K. Fairbank Co.

319. The American Cotton Oil Co. and The N. K. Fairbank Co., The W. J. Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J. Wilcox L. & R. Co., W. J. Wilcox Co., Guttenberg, N. J. (office, 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.), instead of The W. J. Wilcox Lard & Refining Co. and The N. K. Fairbank Co.

326. Roberts & Oake of New England (Inc.), Providence, R. I., instead of D. Colquhoun & Son (Inc.) and Liberty Stores Co., Roberts & Oake of New England (Inc.).

737. Robert L. Eby Co., corner Sixth and Oak Streets; mail, 402 South Sixth Street, Lebanon, Pa., instead of Robert L. Eby.

Change in Name and Address of Official Establishment.

977. Wisconsin Food Products Co., 1011 Center Street, Jefferson, Wis., instead of Wisconsin Butterine Co., 598 Clinton Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Change in Address of Official Establishment.

411. Vermont Butterine Co., 754 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I., instead of 30 Richmond Street.

Stations Discontinued.

Andalusia, Ala., meat inspection.

Rockford, Ill., meat inspection (substation of Chicago, Ill.).

Watertown, S. Dak., meat inspection.

Change of Official in Charge.

Dr. W. O. McHugh, P. O. box 453 (office at Acme Packing Co.), Green Bay, Wis., instead of Mr. W. A. Palmer.

Change in Address of Official in Charge.

Dr. H. H. Dell, P. O. box 236 (office at Corn Belt Packing Co.), Dubuque, Iowa, instead of Care Corn Belt Packing Co., Thirty-second and Jackson Streets.

Notes.

The following, formerly acting, have been made inspectors in charge:

Dr. S. J. Horne, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Geo. M. Paxton, Baton Rouge, La.

Dr. W. A. McDonald, Little Rock, Ark.

Remove from Address List.

Dr. C. A. Schuler, Watertown, S. Dak.

*Conducts slaughtering.

NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING SECTION 4, REGULATION 6 OF B. A. I. ORDER 211.

In view of information which has reached the Washington office indicating negligence respecting section 4 of Regulation 6, B. A. I. Order 211, the attention of all bureau employees is especially directed to the importance of observing strictly the letter and spirit of this section, the text of which is as follows:

No bureau employee shall be detailed for duty at an establishment where any member of his family is employed by the establishment. Bureau employees are forbidden to solicit, for anyone, employment at any official establishment, or by any officer, manager, or employee thereof.

FRESH PORK FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrangements have been completed with the British Government by which *fresh pork* of carcasses slaughtered in official establishments in the United States may be forwarded to Great Britain, provided the pork is derived from carcasses which, together with the viscera, were found upon post-mortem examination to be free from disease and *free from tuberculosis in any degree*, and that the containers of the *fresh pork* bear the bureau's *modified* meat-inspection stamp on which is printed in salmon-colored ink the additional statement, "*Pork from animals free from disease at time of slaughter.*"

To each container of *fresh pork* for export to Great Britain there shall be affixed the bureau's *modified* meat-inspection stamp and each consignment of such pork shall be accompanied by the export certificate required by the act of Congress, issued in the usual form and manner without alteration or addition.

It should be understood that the meat-inspection stamp modified as indicated in paragraph one above shall be affixed only to containers of *fresh pork* derived from carcasses which, together with the viscera, were found upon post-mortem examination to be free from disease and free from tuberculosis in any degree and that this stamp shall be used only for *fresh pork* to be forwarded to Great Britain.

Official establishments shall provide whatever facilities and observe whatever procedures the inspectors in charge deem necessary in selecting and retaining the identity of carcasses and parts thereof until packed and exported as *fresh pork*.

Each inspector in charge will adopt and enforce such measures and procedures as he deems necessary in selecting carcasses free from disease and free from tuberculosis in any degree and retaining the identity of such carcasses and parts thereof until certified for export as *fresh pork*.

When the identity of disease-free carcasses has been effected until the time of cutting, it is suggested that the parts for export when cut be immediately packed and the package closed for shipment and that each such package be distinctively marked for future identification, stamping, and certification. In case the establishment management does not desire to pack the parts at the time of cutting as indicated above, it will be necessary that such parts be handled and kept separate from other pork and be held under bureau lock or seal until packed, stamped, and certified for export.

The *modified* meat-inspection stamp must be securely affixed with tacks or other means to insure identity during subsequent handling, refrigeration, and exportation. It is very important that each package shall bear a *modified* meat-inspection stamp upon arrival in Great Britain; otherwise the product will not be acceptable in that country.

The term "*fresh pork*" as used in the foregoing means pork which has been chilled or frozen but not salted nor cured in any manner.

In reporting export certificates issued for *fresh pork* to Great Britain, inspectors will include the word "*fresh*" with the name of the cut or part in the column, "Description of products."

Upon requisition a supply of *modified* meat-inspection stamps for the special purpose indicated herein will be furnished those stations where there is prospect of a demand for such stamps and which have not already been supplied.

CHANGE IN REGULATIONS REGARDING FOREIGN MEAT-INSPECTION CERTIFICATES.

Prior to the issuance of Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 211, April 4, 1922, the regulations prescribed the exact wording which should appear on all foreign meat-inspection certificates and required that such certificates should be issued and signed by officials of the national government of foreign countries whose names have been approved and published by the department. The purpose of Amendment 15 is to authorize other forms of foreign meat-inspection certificates when they are known to be documents of the national governments of foreign countries, without exacting uniform wording of certificates or publishing the names of the signatories of such certificates. This procedure in respect to foreign certificates corresponds to the department's practice in issuing certificates for meats exported from the United States.

The facsimile of the form of each certificate of the national government of a foreign country will be published in the future when approved as contemplated in this amendment, after which inspectors will accept such certificates issued for meat or product notwithstanding the fact that the names of foreign officials who sign these forms of certificates may not have been published.

The new forms of foreign meat-inspection certificates provided for in this amendment do not supersede the certificate heretofore prescribed and that the latter continues to be acceptable for imported meat and product.

APPROVED FOREIGN MEAT-INSPECTION CERTIFICATE.

The facsimile shown herewith (p. 45) represents the form of the approved Italian meat-inspection certificate acceptable under the provisions of B. A. I. Order 211, Regulation 27, section 5, paragraph 9.

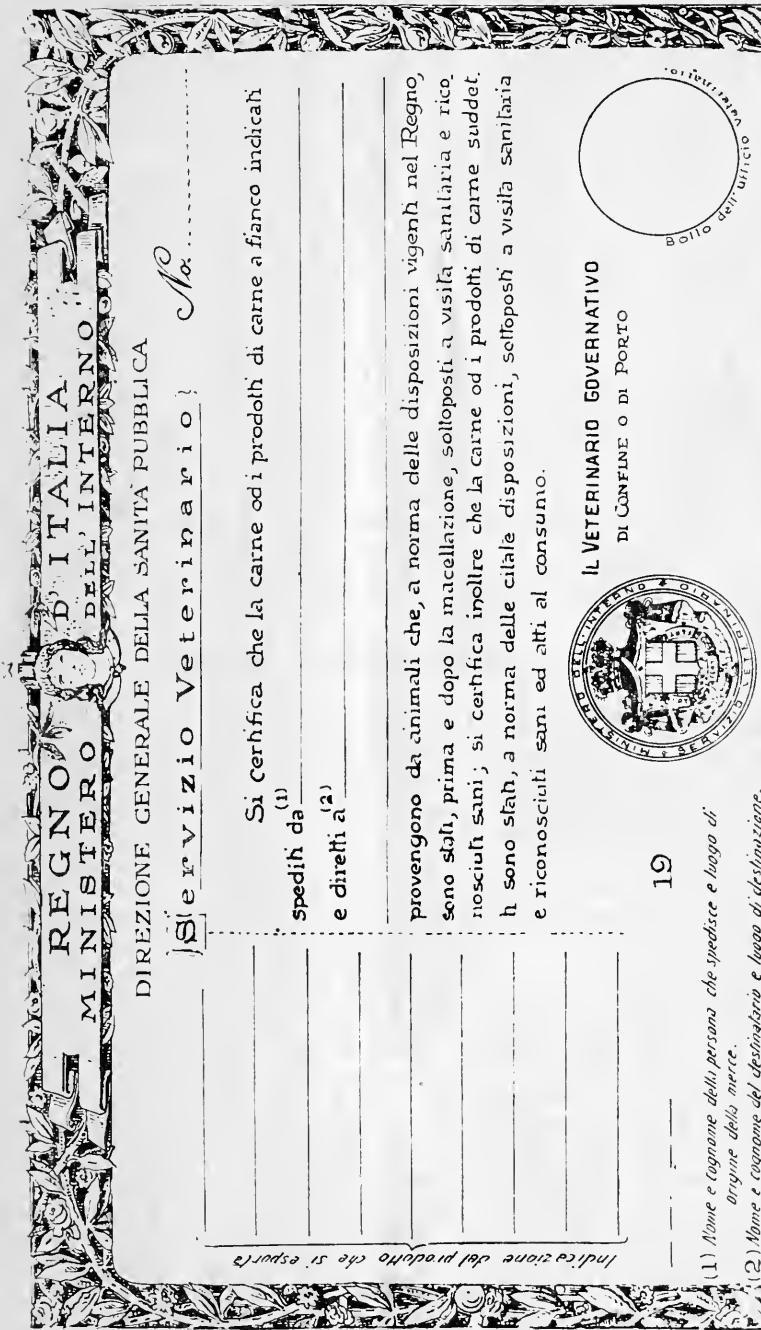
SAMPLES FOR LABORATORY INSPECTION.

Attention is directed to the necessity of submitting samples which are truly representative of the articles sampled. Laboratory analysis is of no value unless the samples examined fairly represent the articles. Inspectors are therefore requested to exercise care to secure representative samples in all cases.

Particular attention is called to the sampling of spices, cereals, and similar materials. These articles are usually received in barrels, boxes, or bags, and if a sample is taken by simply opening the package and removing a sufficient portion for a sample without disturbing the remainder of the contents of the package the result may be a nonrepresentative sample with consequent rejection of an article which is fit for use or passing an article which is unfit. Exceedingly embarrassing instances of this character have been brought to the attention of the bureau and it is desired to prevent such cases in the future. An occurrence of this kind may be prevented by the inspector who, upon opening the package, should remove and examine a sufficient portion of the contents to ascertain whether the article is the same throughout the package and to make sure that a representative sample of the entire contents is secured.

Spices, cereals, and similar materials found by laboratory inspection to be unfit may be removed from the establishment or destroyed within the establishment at the option of the owner. If an unfit article is of such a nature as to make it possible, the article may be cleaned or otherwise made fit for use and again offered for inspection. When an adverse report is received from the laboratory, the article represented by the report should be retained until disposed of. If reclaimed within the establishment it should be retained pending report on a new sample unless the fault is of such a nature that its correction can be determined by an inspection at the establishment.

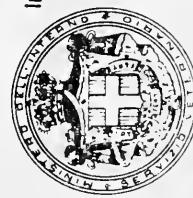
Articles reported adversely by the laboratory should be resampled in case of any doubt as to the accuracy of the findings or sufficiency of the sample, or in case of an appeal by the establishment or dealer. In case of resampling or appeal, the article represented should be retained until the matter is finally disposed of.



l'industria del prodotto che si esporta

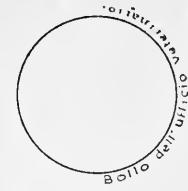
1) Nome e cognome della persona che spedisce e luogo di

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IL VETEBINABIO GOVERNATIVO

DI CONFINI O DI BORDO



1) Nome e cognome della persona che spedisce e luogo di

Facsimile of Italian meat inspection certificate

REVISED MEAT-INSPECTION FORMS.

Revised M. I. Forms 113, 113 A, 124 B, and 124 BB are being printed and a supply will be forwarded, when ready for distribution, to the various stations. The use of the revised forms will begin on July 1, 1922, on which date the old forms on hand bearing these numbers will be discarded.

It will be noted that the revised M. I. Form 113 will show the tanking of meats and meat food products condemned on reinspection, and this item heretofore reported on the M. I. Form 114 will be discontinued on that form.

In ordering supplies of the forms now in use the notice above should be kept in mind and requisition made for only such amounts as will last until June 30, 1922.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION, MARCH, 1922.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	156,521	78,024	202,703	286	512,056
Fort Worth	22,073	11,801	7,331	1	54,206
Kansas City	75,361	18,497	97,936	139	207,601
National Stock Yards	19,129	6,945	13,989	1	96,301
Omaha	70,267	4,282	116,992	5	158,013
St. Louis	213,051	4,382	3,256	1	126,011
Sioux City	23,302	1,323	12,966	1	89,590
South St. Joseph	23,929	4,904	63,168	1	113,249
South St. Paul	22,188	39,492	10,622		175,399
All other establishments	247,880	221,789	308,253	311	1,817,788
Total: March, 1922	673,701	391,439	837,216	746	3,350,214
March, 1921	624,395	361,733	1,075,481	148	3,075,137
9 months ended March, 1922	5,854,920	2,768,673	9,329,113	12,406	28,708,208
9 months ended March, 1921	6,378,464	2,794,172	9,310,835	17,532	27,807,310

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, March, 1922, 74.

Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 140,411,878 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 22,489,583 pounds. Corresponding inspections for March, 1921: Lard, 131,758,686 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 31,781,519 pounds.

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during March, 1922, with figures for other periods for comparison.

Imports of food animals.

Country of export.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico	766	2	1,126	200
Canada	2,284	10	5,832	.....
Total: March, 1922	3,050	12	6,958	200
March, 1921	14,038	11	1,253	.....
9 months ended March, 1922	143,811	2,503	89,307	523
9 months ended March, 1921	286,182	670	150,774	3,170

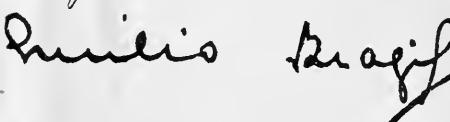
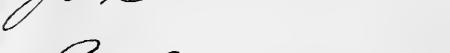
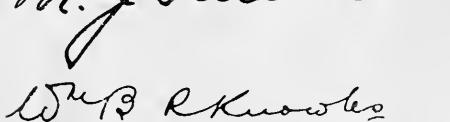
Imports of meat and meat food products.

Country of export.	Fresh and refrigerated.		Canned and cured.	Other products.	Total weight.
	Beef.	Other.			
Argentina	Pounds. 94	Pounds. 313,278	Pounds. 134,559	Pounds. 447,931	
Canada	234,161	792,957	12,905	3,992	1,044,015
New Zealand		417,718			417,718
Uruguay	12,024		367,789	49,607	429,420
Other countries		2,844	5,674	21,423	29,941
Total: March, 1922	246,279	1,526,797	386,368	209,581	2,369,025
March, 1921	1,375,256	285,267	248,176	24,652	1,933,351
9 months ended March, 1922	13,636,623	10,805,585	2,889,156	665,713	27,997,077
9 months ended March, 1921	30,256,579	114,566,134	5,168,434	3,811,642	153,802,789

Condemned in March, 1922: Beef, 76 pounds; pork, 800 pounds; total, 876 pounds.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN INSPECTION CERTIFICATES FOR MEAT AND PRODUCTS FOR IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The following are additional names and facsimile signatures of foreign national Government officials authorized to sign and issue certificates of inspection for meat and meat food products offered for importation into the United States:

Country and name.	Signature.
ARGENTINA.	
Enrique Bussolati.....	
José Vai.....	
BRAZIL.	
Emilio Brazil.....	
CANADA.	
Wm. Clarkson.....	
Jos. A. Sauve.....	
Arnold Stobart.....	
J. E. Bennett.....	
C. C. Derome.....	
M. J. Kellam.....	
W. B. R. Knowles.....	
R. M. Mason.....	

Country and name.	Signature.
CANADA—continued.	
J. A. McLeish.....	<i>J. A. McLeish</i>
E. S. Notting.....	<i>E. S. Notting</i>
A. C. Ramsay.....	<i>A. C. Ramsay</i>
CHINA.	
J. Edgar.....	<i>J. Edgar</i>
ENGLAND.	
J. N. Gale.....	<i>J. N. Gale</i>
NEW ZEALAND.	
John N. Lawson.....	<i>John N. Lawson</i>
E. J. Lukey.....	<i>E. J. Lukey</i>
A. Mackenzie.....	<i>A. Mackenzie</i>
PARAGUAY.	
S. Aranda.....	<i>S. Aranda</i>

Names Removed from List.

CANADA.

A. A. Belanger.	G. A. Ledgerwood.
C. A. Cain.	W. E. Nicholls.
C. J. Johannes.	Joseph C. Phillips.
R. H. Lay.	Thomas G. Sprague.

LICENSES AND PERMITS FOR VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

Licenses for the manufacture of veterinary biological products have been issued during the month of March, 1922, as indicated below, under the act of Congress of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832), and the regulations made thereunder (B. A. I. Order 265 and amendments thereto).

License No.	Date.	Name and address of firm.	Products.
3	1922. Apr. 5	N. K. Mulford Co., Glen Olden, Pa.	Canine-distemper serobacterin mixed.
10	Apr. 14	United Serum Co., East Twenty-first Street and Wabash Avenue, Wichita, Kans.	Antihog-cholera serum; hog-cholera virus.
10-A	Apr. 25	United Serum Co., 101 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.	Do.
107	Apr. 3	Jensen-Salsbury Laboratories (Inc.), 520 West Pennway, Kansas City, Mo., and southwest corner Shawnee Road and Forest Avenue, near Rosedale, Kans.	Anti-blackleg serum.
107	Apr. 15	do	Antianthrax serum; anthrax spore vaccine.
122	Apr. 28	The Haver-Glover Laboratories, 920-922 Broadway, third floor, Kansas City, Mo.	Abortion mixed vaccine (bovine); abortion mixed vaccine (equine); anti-influenza mixed vaccine (equine); autogenous vaccine; mastitis mixed vaccine (bovine); mixed-infection vaccine (avian); mixed-infection vaccine (bovine); mixed-infection vaccine (canine); mixed-infection vaccine (cuniculi); mixed-infection vaccine (equine); mixed-infection vaccine (oxine); mixed-infection vaccine (swine); navel-ill mixed vaccine (equine); polyvalent mixed vaccine (equine); white scour mixed vaccine (bovine).
153	Apr. 4	The Quality Biologic Co., 86-88 North James Street, Kansas City, Kans.	Bovine-abortion vaccine; equine hemorragic-septicemia bacterin; mixed-equine polyvalent bacterin; mixed-equine influenza bacterin.
153	Apr. 19	do	Blackleg filtrate.

United States veterinary license No. 10, issued January 1, 1921, to the Wichita & Oklahoma Serum Co., Wabash and East Twenty-first Streets, Wichita, Kans., was terminated on April 14, and a license of the same number issued on the same day to the United Serum Co. to cover the production of antihog-cholera and hog-cholera virus.

United States veterinary license No. 108, issued January 1, 1921, to the Universal Serum Co., 101 St. Clair Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill., was terminated on April 25, 1922, and United States veterinary license No. 10-A issued the same day to the United Serum Co., covering the production of antihog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus in the establishment.

United States veterinary license No. 122, issued January 22, March 28, May 3, June 11, and November 25, 1921, to the Haver-Glover Laboratories, 317-323 Argyle Building, northeast corner Twelfth and McGee Streets, Kansas City, Mo., was terminated on April 28 on account of the removal of the firm to another location. A license of the same number was issued on the same day to the firm to cover the production of the products formerly produced under the licenses terminated.

QUANTITIES OF ANTIHOG-CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS PRODUCED DURING MARCH, 1922.

Month.	Serum.			Simultaneous virus.	Hyperimmunizing virus.
	Ordinary.	Clear.	Total.		
March, 1922.....	C. c. 50,884,362	C. c. 5,514,944	C. c. 56,399,306	C. c. 1,428,452	C. c. 15,130,488

PERMITTED DIPS FOR CATTLE FOR TICKS.

Permission has been granted for the use of "Jen-Sal Arsenical Dip" manufactured by Jensen-Salsbury Laboratories (Inc.), of Kansas City, Mo., in the official dipping of cattle for ticks. The dilution for dipping cattle for interstate movement is 1 gallon of dip to not more than 127 gallons of water. This will yield a solution containing not less than 0.22 per cent actual arsenious oxid.

The bureau has granted permission for the use of "Moorman's Arsenical Dip" manufactured by Moorman Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., in the official dipping of cattle for ticks. The dilution for dipping cattle for interstate movement is 1 gallon of dip to not more than 127 gallons of water. This will yield a solution containing not less than 0.22 per cent actual arsenious oxid.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH THE VARIOUS STATES, MARCH, 1922.

Station.	State.	Tuberculin tests.			Total once-tested free herds.	Total accredited herds.	Total herds under supervision.	Inspector in charge.	State official. ¹
		Herds or lots.	Cattle tested.	Rejected.					
Albany.....	N. Y.....	516	13,076	1,570	2,900	375	4,792	H. B. Leonard.....	D. W. McLaury.
Albuquerque.....	N. Mex.....	109	1,243	5	373	.....	471	F. L. Schneider.....	Mat Keenan.
Atlanta.....	Ga.....	69	2,575	20	1,446	20	1,625	A. L. Hirleman.....	P. F. Bahnsen.
Augusta.....	Me.....	329	2,707	60	4,784	646	6,164	J. B. Reidy.....	H. M. Tucker.
Baltimore.....	Md.....	149	2,133	165	1,262	362	2,817	T. A. Ladson.....	R. C. Reed.
Birmingham.....	Ala.....	74	2,622	22	616	60	717	C. J. Becker.....	C. A. Cary, Auburn.
Bismarck.....	N. Dak.....	206	3,973	133	3,249	462	4,601	H. H. Cohenour.....	W. F. Crewe.
Boise.....	Idaho.....	257	4,760	25	3,667	116	4,118	W. A. Sullivan.....	J. D. Adams.
Boston.....	Mass.....	23	626	6	54	53	191	E. A. Crossman.....	L. H. Howard.
Do.....	R. I.....	7	207	24	14	11	40	.....do.....	T. E. Robinson, Providence.
Do.....	N. H.....	136	1,400	4198	261	42	473	.....do.....	A. L. Felker, Concord.
Charleston.....	W. Va.....	132	2,105	44	1,545	177	1,969	George W. Neff.....	J. H. Stewart.
Cheyenne.....	Wyo.....	266	4,068	24	1,503	3	2,095	John T. Dallas.....	B. F. Davis.
Chicago.....	Ill.....	177	2,344	131	705	308	2,344	J. J. Lintner.....	F. A. Laird, Springfield.
Columbia.....	S. C.....	84	2,073	44	832	66	1,207	W. K. Lewis.....	W. K. Lewis.
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	263	5,201	131	1,287	767	2,500	Leo F. Davis.....	B. H. Edgington.
Denver.....	Colo.....	1	1	0	5	1	17	W. E. Howe.....	Charles G. Lamb.
Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	499	11,250	596	2,809	455	4,520	F. H. Thompson.....	P. Malcolm.
Fort Worth.....	Tex.....	53	2,534	31	42	40	236	H. Grafte.....	L. G. Cloud.
Frankfort.....	Ky.....	746	4,856	224	3,872	170	4,918	W. F. Biles.....	W. H. Simmons.
Harrisburg.....	Pa.....	339	5,534	184	943	1,009	2,779	P. E. Quinn.....	T. E. Munce.
Hartford.....	Conn.....	112	2,376	365	347	72	693	R. L. Smith.....	J. M. Whittlesey.
Helena.....	Mont.....	594	8,827	101	7,914	112	8,649	R. Snyder.....	W. J. Butler.
Indianapolis.....	Ind.....	1,019	11,933	468	7,772	814	9,993	E. B. Haskin.....	R. C. Julien.
Jackson.....	Miss.....	53	1,084	1	334	120	641	H. L. Fry.....	H. Chadwick.
Jefferson City.....	Mo.....	1,331	12,799	79	14,211	359	15,064	Ralph Graham.....	H. A. Wilson.
Lansing.....	Mich.....	1,925	19,817	632	10,859	295	13,499	T. S. Rich.....	H. H. Halladay.
Lincoln.....	Nebr.....	1,683	21,000	617	5,231	171	6,547	C. H. Hays.....	F. R. Woodring.
Little Rock.....	Ark.....	9	238	1	39	31	75	W. E. Dodd.....	J. H. Bux.
Madison.....	Wis.....	500	11,778	562	1,914	1,551	4,442	J. S. Healy.....	C. P. Norgord.
Montpelier.....	Vt.....	251	4,799	244	2,566	1,001	4,016	A. J. Pe Fosset.....	E. S. Brigham.
Nashville.....	Tenn.....	1,067	8,455	47	569	185	2,648	E. I. Smith.....	G. R. White.
New Orleans.....	La.....	20	1,054	71	363	49	439	R. W. Tuck.....	E. P. Flower, Baton Rouge.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma.....	86	2,652	62	505	125	1,137	C. F. Harrington.....	J. A. Whitehurst.
Olympia.....	Wash.....	648	7,113	203	3,819	92	4,175	J. C. Exline.....	L. C. Pelton.
Pierre.....	S. Dak.....	62	1,383	56	268	181	557	J. O. Wilson.....	A. E. Beaumont.
Portland.....	Oreg.....	773	6,067	141	7,264	132	7,396	S. B. Foster.....	W. H. Lytle, Salem.
Raleigh.....	N. C.....	2,506	7,921	81	10,817	261	11,129	Paul Vaughn.....	Wm. Moore.
Richmond.....	Va.....	233	5,425	195	1,253	616	2,313	R. E. Brookbank.....	J. G. Ferneyhough.
St. Paul.....	Minn.....	400	9,751	126	2,218	1,429	4,411	W. J. Fretz.....	C. E. Cotton.
Salt Lake City.....	Utah.....	24	171	0	6,059	77	6,729	F. E. Murray.....	W. A. Stephensen.
Do.....	Nev.....	21	144	0	1,452	6	1,819	.....do.....	Edward Records, Reno.
Tallahassee.....	Fla.....	200	2,233	10	2,802	79	3,670	J. G. Fish.....	J. V. Knapp.
Topeka.....	Kans.....	152	3,515	128	328	328	914	H. M. Graefe.....	J. H. Mercer.
Trenton.....	N. J.....	79	1,426	60	105	64	278	W. G. Middleton.....	J. H. McNeil.
Do.....	Del.....	122	874	112	1,095	92	1,780	.....do.....	O. A. Newton, Bridgeville.
Washington.....	D. C.....	6	56	0	141	194	340	J. A. Kiernan.....	
Total.....		18,311	228,779	8,019	122,714	13,579	161,949		

¹ Unless otherwise shown, the address of State official is the same as that of the bureau official.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VETERINARIANS ACCREDITED FOR TESTING ACCREDITED HERDS.

A change in present requirements has been approved by the Canadian Veterinary Director General whereby horse stock intended for shipment to Canada may be mallein tested by veterinarians in the United States who are accredited for testing accredited herds. Tests in these cases must be recorded on bureau Form Q. D. 70, and the certificate be indorsed by a bureau inspector. The ophthalmic method is to be used. The bureau has adopted the ophthalmic mallein test as the official test for glanders and has discontinued the use of mallein for subcutaneous application.

Blank certificates Q. D. Form 70, as required for recording a test, will be furnished accredited veterinarians by the bureau inspector in charge of tuberculosis-eradication

work for the State in which the test is applied. In each case of your applying a test, your certificate should be submitted to said bureau inspector for indorsement. In filling out Q. D. Form 70, a copying or indelible pencil should invariably be used for the original and carbon paper for duplicate and triplicate, and all data should be filled into the certificate in accordance with its arrangement and the instructions which appear upon the stub of the certificate.

Descriptions upon a certificate must include the name of the breed, if any, the principal color or colors, including the characteristic apportionment of same, and the approximate age as ascertained by your personal examination. It is important that some distinguishing feature of each animal appear upon the certificate, that brands should invariably be given, and, if purebred and registered stock, that the registry name and number appear. All horses associated with or exposed to animals which typically react to the mallein test should be held for a period of not less than 15 days from the date of the first test, free from contact with affected animals, at the expiration of which time they may be subjected to retest, and will be eligible for shipment to Canada upon satisfactorily passing such retest. It is imperative that all data as indicated in the Q. D. Form 70 be shown on the certificate.

The bureau inspector indorsing the certificate should be notified concerning the Canadian port through which the animals are to enter, in order that he may forward to the Canadian veterinary inspector at that point the triplicate Q. D. Form 70. The original certificate, after indorsement, will be returned to you for attachment to the waybill when the animals are shipped. If the port through which the animals are to enter Canada can not be determined, there will be no objections, in such instances, to the bureau inspector's delivering the triplicate to you or to the owner or attendant accompanying the horse stock in order that it may be handed to the Canadian official at the border.

The fact that you are authorized to test horse stock for shipment to Canada by virtue of your name being upon the list of accredited veterinarians is not to be advertised or published in any manner, and no mention of the same shall appear on your business cards, letterheads, etc. All mallein tests must be performed by you personally. Under no circumstances are you to engage the services of an assistant for such work.

Practicing veterinarians who have been registered with the bureau with authority to apply the mallein test to horse stock intended for shipment to Canada and who are also accredited for testing accredited herds will automatically retain their authority to test horse stock and may hold for future use any Q. D. Forms 70 now in their possession.

Veterinarians accredited for testing accredited herds are also authorized to tuberculin test dairy and breeding cattle for export shipment. Their certificates, however, will not be acceptable to the Canadian authorities unless indorsed by an inspector of this bureau. The usual State form is to be used in testing cattle for export and certificates are to be submitted for indorsement to the bureau inspector in charge of tuberculosis-eradication work in the State in which the test has been applied. Four copies of the certificate on the State's form, together with an affidavit as hereafter described, should be forwarded to the bureau inspector, who will indorse all four copies. If the cattle are from an accredited herd or a herd in the process of accreditation, the fact should be noted on the certificate. The bureau inspector will forward the original copy to the bureau, the duplicate to the veterinarian who applied the test or to the owner of the cattle in order that it may accompany the shipment, the triplicate to the proper State livestock sanitary official of the State of origin, and the fourth copy to the bureau inspector in charge at the port of embarkation when cattle are to be shipped by water. All four copies should plainly indicate the country to which cattle are destined, and the seaboard or border port in the United States through which the animals are going forward.

The owner of cattle to be tested for export should be required to execute an affidavit in accordance with the following form:

"I, do solemnly swear that of the cattle for export to presented by me on this date for a tuberculin test, none have at any time reacted to tuberculin or have received any injection of tuberculin within a period of 60 days preceding the present date. I agree that any reactors to the tuberculin test of these cattle for export shall be immediately placed in a satisfactory quarantine and held subject to the laws and regulations of the State in which tested."

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me at this day of 1922.

DR. R. W. HICKMAN RETIRES.

Dr. Richard W. Hickman, chief of the Quarantine Division, retired March 31 after 34 years of continuous service in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dr. Hickman was appointed a veterinary inspector March 31, 1888, on the force which was organized to combat contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and December 11, 1888, he was transferred to the force operating in the vicinity of New York City, where the disease was most prevalent. He was conspicuous among those veterinarians who, under very unfavorable conditions, accomplished so successfully the first great task assigned to the new bureau, the eradication of contagious pleuropneumonia from the United States.

When, as a result of this accomplishment, the ports of Great Britain were reopened to our export cattle trade, Doctor Hickman was sent to the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, our greatest export cattle market at that time, to organize a system for inspecting export cattle and marking them for identification. May 1, 1892, he was placed in charge of the meat-inspection station at New York City. He was called to Washington November 1, 1900, to take charge of the Miscellaneous Division of the bureau, and July 1, 1905, he was appointed Chief of the Quarantine Division.

Though a pharmacist, graduate veterinarian, and a specialist in veterinary education, Doctor Hickman is best known for his services in administering the Federal quarantine which has protected the live stock of the United States against destructive foreign plagues. He has drafted or revised most of the regulations regarding the export and import movement of livestock and is the author of important contributions to veterinary literature. He has also served on committees that were instrumental in placing the work of veterinary colleges on a high plane of instruction and equipment.

In entering upon his well-earned retirement Doctor Hickman carries the high regard and good wishes of his late official associates.

COMPLETE ADDRESS DESIRED ON MAIL MATTER.

The Post Office Department has called attention to the fact that a considerable amount of mail matter does not bear complete addresses and that difficulty in delivery and extra labor and expense are thereby caused.

Printed matter and other mail matter sent from field stations of the Department of Agriculture are sometimes returned to the Washington office because of incomplete or defective addresses. The Secretary of Agriculture has therefore directed that all officers and employees cooperate to the fullest extent in supplying the street and number address, post-office box number, or rural route number, in every instance when possible.

QUARANTINE DIVISION MERGED WITH FIELD INSPECTION DIVISION.

Effective May 1, 1922, the Quarantine Division and the Field Inspection Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry were merged in one division, the latter retaining its title, with Dr. A. W. Miller as chief, as heretofore.

ROSTERS OF EMPLOYEES.

When there is only one line of work carried on at a station, inspectors in charge should send to the bureau three copies of the roster of employees at that station. When more than one line of work is carried on, as many copies of the roster, in addition to the three required above, as there are additional lines of work, should be furnished. For example, suppose hog-cholera control, tuberculosis-eradication, and tick-eradication work are carried on under the supervision of the same office, then five copies of the roster of employees from that station should be forwarded to the bureau. This is necessary in order that the different supervising officers in Washington may have a copy of the roster of the employees at any given station in the field.

These rosters should be forwarded promptly on the first day of each month.

INFORMATION ABOUT TRANSFER OF VETERINARIANS.

It happens frequently that inspectors in charge forward to the bureau applications from veterinarians on their force for transfer to other stations or other lines of work without any comment as to the qualifications or adaptability of the applicant.

In transmitting such applications inspectors in charge should inform the bureau of any characteristics or physical defects which impair the usefulness of the applicant, and they should state their opinion as to whether the applicant is qualified and adapted for the assignment he desires.

It is desirable and of advantage to all concerned for the bureau to know where each of its employees can render service with most credit to both himself and the bureau.

RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

Penalties have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the bureau, as follows:

Livestock Quarantine Law.

American Railway Express Co. (2 cases), transporting untested cows, \$100 fine.

Central of Georgia Railway Co., unloading noninfectious cattle into improper pens and failure to mark waybill "Southern cattle," \$100 fine.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. (5 cases), unloading "southern cattle" in free pens, \$500 fines.

Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co., failure to mark waybill "Southern cattle," \$100 fine.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, interstate shipment of untested cows, \$100 fine.

Twenty-Eight-Hour Law.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. (3 cases), \$300 fines.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis (2 cases), \$200 fines.

Meat-Inspection Law.

Commercial Creamery Co., Baker City, Oreg., offering for interstate shipment meat unfit for food purposes, \$25 fine.

AMENDMENTS TO FISCAL REGULATIONS.

CLAIMS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE SETTLEMENT.

By Memorandum No. 375 of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated March 27, 1922, effective March 1, 1922, the Fiscal Regulations are amended by inserting therein, immediately following paragraph 5, the following:

5½. Claims for General Accounting Office settlement.—The bureau accounting officers shall see that vouchers destined for settlement in the General Accounting Office are

accompanied by all necessary information to permit final disposition of the claim. This information shall be on the voucher or permanently attached thereto and will include the following:

1. Freight accounts must be accompanied by an accomplished bill of lading, a memorandum certificate in lieu thereof, or by other proper evidence of the performance of the service. Claims for storage included in freight accounts must be supported by a certificate setting forth the circumstances and showing the necessity for the expense. In the case of loss or damage to any part of the shipment a notation thereof should be made before the accomplishment of the Government bill of lading, and a statement of the facts and an estimate of the damage must be attached to the account if practicable.

2. In the case of transfers of funds, vouchers must show on the face the correct title of the appropriation to be charged and of the appropriation to be credited, the date the order was placed, the date the service was rendered, a certificate (either on the voucher or on a paper attached thereto) of an officer of the department or bureau to whom funds are to be transferred, stating that the claim is correct and just and that settlement has not been made, a certificate of an officer of the department or bureau transferring the funds that the supplies have been received or the services rendered. Wherever a reference or key number is used it should appear on the voucher.

These classes of vouchers, unless they include charges for freight lost or damaged in transit, will be scheduled to the disbursing office for direct settlement in the General Accounting Office as heretofore.

All vouchers involving claims for loss or damage in transit, and all other vouchers involving disputed questions of law or fact, and vouchers covering claims for loss or damage to horses and other property used in official business will be forwarded to the Office of Inspection. In each case the voucher will be accompanied by a statement setting forth the facts in detail, the conclusion and recommendation of the chief of bureau, and by any statement the claimant may have made in support of his claim. The Office of Inspection will review and brief each claim and prepare it for transmission by the Secretary, through the Disbursing Office either for advance decision by the Comptroller General or for direct settlement by the General Accounting Office.

No claim shall be forwarded to the General Accounting Office (Comptroller General) for advance decision until a statement shall have been secured from the bureau involved, which, together with any statement made by the claimant in support of his claim, shall be attached to and made a part of the submission.

TRAVELING AND SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES.

By Memorandum No. 377 of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated April 15, 1922, paragraph 32, section (e), and paragraph 35, section (f), of the Fiscal Regulations are amended to read as follows:

32. *Actual traveling expenses.*—

(e) Street car, transfer coach, and omnibus fares, if the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. Personal transfers as herein provided between hotels when satisfactorily explained. Transfers of baggage when the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates: *Provided*, That an employee may properly choose his residence in a suburb of his official station, and personal transfers and transfers of baggage as herein provided will be allowed between such residence and the depot at his official station at the beginning and termination of official travel. When properly explained, storage charges may be allowed on baggage. In case of public necessity taxicab hire will also be allowed, but a satisfactory explanation of necessity must accompany claim. ~~■~~ Taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases, which are not considered public necessities:

1. If the depot, hotel, or other place the employee is required to visit on official business is within walking distance.
2. If due to inclement weather.
3. If due to unfamiliarity with the city.
4. If due to the fact that hand baggage is being carried.

Provided, That street car and other fares incurred between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty shall be charged as an item of subsistence. (See pars. 32 (h) and 51.)

35. *Items not included in per diem in lieu of actual subsistence expenses.*

(f) Street car, transfer coach, and omnibus fares, except when incurred between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty (see par. 34 (i)), if the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. In case of public necessity, taxicab hire will also be allowed, but a satisfactory explanation of necessity must accompany claim. Taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases, which are not considered public necessities:

1. If the depot, hotel, or other place the employee is required to visit on official business is within walking distance.
2. If due to inclement weather.
3. If due to unfamiliarity with the city.
4. If due to the fact that hand baggage is being carried.

TRAVELING EXPENSES AND TRANSPORTATION OF EFFECTS.

By Memorandum No. 378 of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated April 15, 1922, the Fiscal Regulations are amended as set forth below:

Paragraph 32 (k) is amended to read as follows:

32. *Actual traveling expenses.*—

(k) When specifically authorized actual operating expenses, or mileage rate not exceeding 3 cents per mile for a motor cycle and 7 cents per mile for an automobile, for the use of personally owned vehicles in official work. Each account covering actual operating charges or mileage rates shall be supported by a certificate setting forth, in the case of actual operating expenses (a) that the charges for gasoline and oil were arrived at by actual measurement at both the beginning and end of the official trip, and (b) the mileage of each trip; and, in the case of mileage rates (a) the date of travel; (b) the points between which performed; (c) the actual number of miles traveled; (d) the rate per mile and total charge; (e) the hour of departure from and arrival at official station; and (f) that the travel was officially necessary, that the distances charged for are, to the best of the employee's knowledge and belief, correct, and that no public or regular means of transportation could be used as advantageously in the interest of the Government. In addition to actual operating charges or mileage rates, employees using their own vehicles in official work may be reimbursed for storage charges when storage becomes necessary at points other than official headquarters. Where it becomes necessary, by reason of breakdowns, impassable roads, or miring to have vehicles towed partly, or, under extraordinary circumstances, entirely to destination, reimbursement may be made for reasonable expense of such towage, but all such charges must be fully explained, and each case will be considered on its merits.

An employee transferred, together with his household goods and personal effects used in official work, from one permanent station to another may, with the approval of the chief of bureau, perform said travel in his personally owned automobile and be reimbursed therefor, provided the cost of mileage, salary while en route, and per diem in lieu of subsistence, do not exceed the cost of said travel by rail, including salary, per diem, railroad and Pullman fare, and the expense to the Government of shipping said personally owned automobile by freight. An itemized statement showing what cost of transportation would have been by rail must accompany each account of this character.

Paragraph 89 is amended by adding the following section:

89. *Transportation of effects, etc., of officers and employees.*—

(c) When an employee is transferred, together with his household goods and personal effects used in official work, from one official station to another he may, with the approval of the chief of his bureau, perform said travel in his personally owned automobile and be reimbursed therefor, provided the mileage, salary, and per diem in lieu of subsistence, for the number of days consumed in travel by this means do not exceed the cost of said travel by rail, including salary, per diem, railroad and Pullman fare and the expense to the Government of shipping said automobile by freight. An itemized statement showing what the cost of transportation would have been by rail must accompany each account of this character.

ACTUAL TRAVELING EXPENSES.

By Memorandum No. 381 of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated April 24, 1922, paragraph 32 (h) of the Fiscal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

32. *Actual traveling expenses.*—

(h) Customary charges for subsistence, except as provided in paragraph (32) r, not to exceed in the aggregate \$5 for any one day. These charges will include all expenses incurred for meals, lodging, bath, personal use of room at hotel during the daytime, waiter fees not exceeding 30 cents in any one day; laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing, not exceeding an aggregate of 40 cents per day, to be prorated and distributed against the daily subsistence allowance for each preceding day of the period covered by the laundry bill; telegrams to hotels reserving accommodations, to be included in subsistence expenses for the initial date of the period for which the



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accommodations are occupied; street-car and other fares between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty, and all other subsistence expenses. A charge for lodging at a hotel and a charge for sleeping berth for the same night will be allowed only when accompanied by a definite statement of necessity. Receipts for laundry and for cleaning and pressing of clothing must be submitted or a statement filed with reimbursement account showing that to obtain them was impracticable. The period covered by the laundry charge in each case must appear in the account. Charges for laundry at official headquarters at the termination of a trip will not be allowed: *Provided*, That because of State laws reimbursement for the payment of waiter fees will not be allowed in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, or Tennessee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

[The bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but publications are sent in bulk to officers in charge for distribution to members of their forces. The number of copies sent varies with the subject or nature of the publication and the number and class of employees. Officers in charge will use their judgment and distribute publications to best advantage. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Department Bulletin 1012. The Death Camas Species, *Zygadenus Paniculatus* and *Z. Elegans*, as Poisonous Plants. By C. Dwight Marsh and A. B. Clawson, Pathological Division. Pp. 25, pls. 3, figs. 5.

Department Bulletin 1024. Feeding Experiments with Grade Beef Cows Raising Calves. By E. W. Sheets and R. H. Tuckwiller, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 17, figs. 8.

Farmers' Bulletin 724. Feeding Grain Sorghums to Livestock. By George A. Scott, revised by Arthur T. Semple, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 14, figs. 6.

Farmers' Bulletin 1172. Farm Slaughter and Use of Lamb and Mutton. By C. G. Potts, Animal Husbandry Division. Slightly revised. Pp. 32, figs. 30.

A. I. 36 (Revised). State Sanitary Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock. Compiled by the Field Inspection Division. Pp. 77.

Unnumbered publication. How to Get the Last Tick. By W. M. MacKellar, Tick Eradication Division. Pp. 20, figs. 5.

Index to Service and Regulatory Announcements, 1921. Pp. 6 (131 to 136, inclusive).

Amendment 15 to B. A. I. Order 211, regulations governing the meat inspection of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Effective April 10, 1922. P. 1.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

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